

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIV. No. 7793.

號五十八年八月五日

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1888.

日初七月八日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; GEOFREY STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; RATES HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DAIRON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street; W. M. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADEME PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEALE & BLACK, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
COBLENZ.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The Apothecaries Co., Coblenz.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SALEY & CO., Square, Singapore; C. HENSEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—MUNO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Swatow; QUICHE & CO., Amoy; N. MOALE, Foochow; HEGOB & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CHAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,000 in any one year.
- Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- Interest at the rate of 5% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL IRVING.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
G. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
W. G. BROOKS, Esq.
H. L. DALMYPLE, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
L. POESNECKEL, Esq.
B. LAXTON, Esq.
Hon. A. P. McEWEN.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,... THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai,... EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 25, 1888. 833

Intimations.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A regular MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the Princes's Hall, Leadenhall Street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 16th instant, at 8.30 p.m., precisely. VISITING BRETHRES are cordially INVITED.

Hongkong, August 9, 1888. 1328

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would materially aid the SENATE of the COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

(1). Glass Jars (for museum purposes).
(2). Illustrated Papers and Books for the Student's Reading Room and Library.

Address to

JAMES CANTLIE,
Hon. Sec. to the College.
Hongkong, August 7, 1888. 1317

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Under-signed is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1458

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Second Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st Instant to the 3rd Proximo, both days inclusively.

By Order,

A. S. GARFITT,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, August 11, 1888. 1340

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CENTRAL EXCHANGE 13, PRAYA CENTRAL.

THE above Company's EXCHANGE is NOW OPEN for Telephonic Communication.

Rate of Subscription is \$80 per Annum, payable quarterly in advance. Electrical Material of all descriptions kept in stock for Sale.

ELECTRIC BELLS a specialty.

Houses fitted up and kept in order at most Moderate Prices.

TELEPHONE MATERIAL supplied on Sale or Hire.

AGENTS for ELECTRIC LIGHTING, both ARC and INCANDESCENT.

Estimates furnished free.

HAROLD DOWSON,
Agent,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, August 24, 1888. 1016

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC on WEDNESDAY, 30th May.

THE CARS RUN as follows between Sir JOHN'S Plaza and VICTORIA GAP:—
8 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour;
12 m. half hour;
4 " 8 " quarter of an hour;

SUNDAYS.

At past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the GENTLEMEN are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the Middle Compartment.

Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at \$12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at \$2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS may be obtained at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., General Managers.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, 50 & 52, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1888. 1254

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO., Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOLKLANDEN'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES, LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES, ADMIRALITY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

EDWARD SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY in great variety.

DIAMONDS

DIAMOND JEWELLERY, A Splendid Collection of the Latest London PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
SPORTING GEAR
FOR THIS SEASON.

(+) FOWLING-PIECES, 12 and 16-BORE. DUCK GUNS.

ALLIANCE SPORTING POWDER.

ELY'S CARTRIDGE CASES, WADS, &c.

LOADING and RE-CAPPING MACHINES.

CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.

CHILLED and COMMON SHOT in all numbers.

SHOOTING BOOTS and KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS.

WATERPROOF RUGS.

DOG WHISTLES, WHIPS and COLLARS.

PICNIC STORES.

&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 10, 1888. 1334

victoria Hotel,
Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

1612

This Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal HOTELS in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East.

The ACCOMMODATION and SERVICE of every kind will be found to be of the best description.

An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, READING, BILLIARD, and SMOKING ROOMS.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental Languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1888. 1612

W. POWELL & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES from 400 lbs to 2,000 lbs.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.

STANDARD OIL FUEL—a quick and economical invention for Heating Stoves.

CHANDELIER, TABLE, BRACKET AND OVERLAP LAMPS (suitable for LAWNS, GARDEN ENTRANCES, &c.)

LAMP REQUIREMENTS—CLOCK-WORK for HITCHCOCK'S LAMPS, LAMP GLOBES, CHIMNEYS and SHADES, LAMP WICK, SCISSORS, WICK-HOLDERS, SHADE-HOLDERS and HARPS.

AGENTS for MILNER'S SAFES.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, July 31, 1888. 1272

J. MARINBURK,
COLLEGE CHAMBERS.

BEGS to inform the Public that he has made GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING

IN LATEST DESIGNS.

All the Work is made under My Supervision and I use the best Coverings, Plushes and Materials. Guarantees all the Work of best Workmanship.

Hongkong, May 22, 1888. 832

NEW GOODS.

FINE BLACK DIAGONAL and CORKSCREW for Dress Suits.

BLACK, Blue & Brown Fancy and Grey HARD FEEL HATS.

TRAIL and other SOFT FEEL HATS.

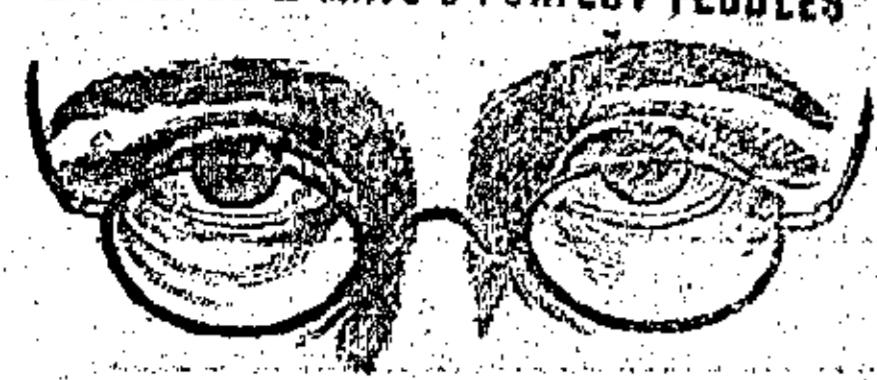
TWEED and other SOFT FEEL HATS.

TRAIL and other SOFT FEEL HATS.

Intimations.

IMPAIRED VISION.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES



Mr. LAWRENCE is now in HONGKONG and may be CONSULTED AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL (Room No. 20), daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

SPECTACLES VS. BLINDNESS.

VISION is justly described as the most important of our senses, and its loss is regarded as one of the greatest afflictions which mankind is subject to.

It is, therefore, of paramount importance that we should carefully use our sight, whilst perfect, and that when, unfortunately, the use of Spectacles is felt to be necessary, the utmost care should be taken in the selection of them.

The late eminent Oculist, Dr. Soelberg Wells, testified that he had no hesitation in stating that the haphazard plan of selecting Spectacles—employed by some Opticians—was frequently attended by serious consequences; that eyes were often permanently injured, which might, by skilful adaptation of glasses, have been preserved for years.

S. R. Groom, Esq., F.R.G.S.,
Barriat-at-Law, Singapore,

Writer:—I have used Glasses for twenty years, and have no hesitation in saying that, those supplied me by you are the best I have ever worn. I wear them with much satisfaction and comfort, and find the frames are especially convenient.

To Messrs. LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Hotel D'Europe, Singapore.LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic
Surgeons in England and India.)

Office:—Old Bond Street, LONDON.
3 & 4, Harro Street, CALCUTTA.
22, Ramput Row, BOMBAY.
Hongkong, July 23, 1888. 1323

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.TO-MORROW EVENING,
the 16th August, 1888.THE AMERICAN MUSICAL
COMEDY & OPERA COMPANY.Directors: { Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD,
JOHN F. SHERIDAN.Will appear above in
ALFRED CELIER'S SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA
"D'ROTHY."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Geoffrey Wilder, Mr. Charles Fisher.
Harry Sherwood, H. M. Imrie.
Squire Bantam, G. S. Stutch.
John Puppin, H. Dawson.
Tom Stratton, W. Whiffen Cripps.

Lurcher, Mr. John R. Sheridan.
Dorothy Bantam, Miss Maude Hale.
Lydia Hawthorne, F. M. Morrison.
Phyllis, Grace Whittleford.
Lady Betty, Vera Paley.
Lady Plunkett, Nellie Arline.
Mrs. Privett, Zena Leamington.

Act I.—HOP GARDENS.

Act II.—CHANTICLEER HALL.

Act III.—THE ROUND COPPIE.

Conductor—M. J. A. ROBINSON.

SATURDAY, 18th August,
(Positively Future Performance),
"RUDDIGORE".GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LATEST LONDON
OPERA.

Seats may now be Reserved.

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.
Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's, LD.
All communications to PEMBERTON W.
WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, August 15, 1888. 1333

To-day's Advertisements.

TO LET.

(Immediate Possession.)

HOUSES Nos. 1 and 2, "BALL'S COURT," Bonham Road.
BUNGALOW No. 35, Poksalam Road and Third Street.
HOUSE No. 31, "WEST VILLA," Poksalam Road.

OFFICES and SHOPS in BEACONSFIELD
ACADEMY, Queen's Road.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1888. 1360

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "WATERLEY,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Our cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before noon To-morrow.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st Inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 21st Instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 15, 1888. 1361

STEAM TO STRAITS & BOMBAY.
(With option of calling at COLOMBO
should indenture offer.)The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Steamship

"Lombardy"

will leave for the above

places on FRIDAY, 24th Inst., at Noon.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office

Hongkong, August 15, 1888. 1358

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY

The Co.'s Steamship

Zafiro.

Captain Talbot, will be

despatched for the above

Port on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at

4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 15, 1888. 1356

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Co.'s Steamship

Haitian.

Captain Asbury, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on SUNDAY, the 10th Instant, at

9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 15, 1888. 1357

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates,
for NINGPO, CHEFOU, NEW-CHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and
Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship

Despatched,

Captain Asbury, will be

despatched as above on

WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 15, 1888. 1359

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 14, 1888.—

C. C. Chapman, American ship, 1,570,
Hibson, Shanghai July 16, General.—PESTAU & Co.

August 15, 1888.—

Haitian, British steamer, 1,182, S.Ash-
ton, August 12, Amoy 12, and
Swatow 14, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP
Co.

August 15, 1888.—

Protos, German steamer, 1,093, C. Sören-
son, Mauritius July 17, and Singapore Aug.
7, General.—EDWARD SCHELLHAS & Co.

August 15, 1888.—

Calvert, British steamer, 2,022, R.
Calvert, Singapore August 9, General.—
ADAMSON, Bell & Co.

August 15, 1888.—

Arcadia, British barque, 417, D. S.
Ewan, Ningpo July 16, Samshu.—CHINESE
Norway, Norwegian barque, 659, Th.
Albrecht, Singapore August 4, Timor.—
WIELER & Co.

CLEARED.

Fokien, for Swatow.

Amoy, for Shanghai.

Fayou, for Haiphong.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.

Vessel.

Captains.

Agents.

Date of Leaving.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—

Melbourne, for Shanghai.

Patricia, for Amoy and Shanghai.

Grande Star, for Manila.

Mita Maru, for Kuching.

Clara, for Haiphong.

Frer, for Amoy.

Hydro, for San Francisco.

King Beng, for Swatow and Bangkok.

Songtsen, for Shanghai.

Departed.

Per Melbourne, for Shanghai:

Per Patria, for Amoy and Shanghai.

Per Brandan, for Manila.

Per Brando, for Kuching.

Per Capricorn, for Haiphong.

Per Captain Talbot, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at

4 p.m.

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Hongkong, August 15, 1888. 1356

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Calvert, Singapore August 9, General.—
ADAMSON, Bell & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The *Japan Mail* says:—We learn that the important post of Secretary of Embassy at Berlin has been offered by Lord Salisbury to the Honble. P. Le Poer French and accepted. This very marked recognition is fully justified by the excellent service Mr French has done in Japan. As Secretary of Legation, he reports upon financial and commercial subjects have been exceptionally exhaustive and valuable, and a *Chargé d'Affaires* he has managed to combine most efficient guardianship of his country's interests with courteous and wise regard to the peculiar circumstances of foreign diplomacy in Japan at present. It has not fallen to the lot of any of Mr. French's predecessors to win such promotion as he now receives, and we may be permitted to offer him our sincere congratulations. At the same time, we trust that this appointment does not portend his immediate departure from Tokyo. For the sake both of the public service and of England's relations with Japan, the longer he can remain here the better. Certainly any abreaction of his stay would be universally regretted by the British community.

A fox was in means of procuring for a Japanese who must probably the only calm and undisturbed view of the Boxer and its eruption obtained by a human being. It is well known that the revolted coolie folk and countrymen to all sorts of appalling unmercifulities. The gentleman in question understood this perfectly. To be hospitalized by a fox appeared to him a much more natural event than that a peaceful, verdant mountain should burst forth mud and fire. Happening then to be ascending a hill opposite Bandeanan at the moment of the disturbance, he was for an instant startled almost beyond the power of thought. But remembering the next moment that he had seen a fox a short time previously, he concluded that all this commotion was a hallucination prepared for his special annoyance by Reynard. Determined not to be overcome by such an agent of wanton mischief, he quietly sat down and watched the whole outbreak, convinced that what he saw was an impulsive, intangible picture.

When he descended from his perch and found what had really happened, he acquited the fox. This man's account would be worth recording were he not in the tempting position of having no one to check him. —*Japan Mail*.

The Formosa correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes:—On the 28th the *Hakko* left for Amoy and Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were passengers by her. They have left here for good. Mr. Campbell, who arrived here about a year ago, was called by one of the Northern papers the "Railway King." It was intended that he should finish the railway between here and Kelung, also to Taiwan, which route he surveyed. However, these intentions were put a stop to, after he had concluded one year's contract with the Governor he asked for a higher salary, which the Governor refused, so he left, intending to go north where railway building is in a flourishing condition. In Mr. Campbell's place the Governor has engaged Mr. Stone, who arrived from Hongkong some three weeks since. He is the third gentleman who has been engaged to build the railway between here and Kelung. Mr. Beecher, who surveyed and commenced the line, had to go home on account of his military service time. It is to be hoped that the native officials will not put too much obstruction in the way of Mr. Stone's management, as I hear he is a very able and clever man. When once the railway tunnel, close to Kelung is finished, the greatest difficulty of the whole will be got over, and then we may soon expect to see the line in working order.

A Bombay telegram, dated July 24, runs:—Another dastardly attempt to wreck a passenger train on the G. I. P. Railway took place in the vicinity of Nasik Station, early yesterday morning. From particulars received by the Railway authorities in Bombay, it appears that a most deliberate plot had been laid for the total destruction of the Jubilee-pure mail train, a rail having been taken out of the line on the Bombay side of the Nasik Road Station, the break in the line having been made in close proximity to the Railway bridge which crosses the river Godavari at this point. There is every reason to suppose that the would-be wreckers, taking advantage of the swollen state of the river, determined to throw the locomotive and carriages off the rails, and plunge them into the river. The engine, fortunately, crossed the gap successfully, but the tender and the four coaches which followed were thrown off the line, and carried on for some distance, ploughing up the permanent way to a considerable depth. The train was well laden with passengers, many of whom were journeying to Bombay from up-country stations to catch the mail steamer which leaves for Europe to-day. Fortunately no loss of life resulted, but the majority of the passengers, who were in all probability asleep at the time of the accident, suffered a severe shaking. The guilty parties are supposed to be either discharged Railway servants or persons having some ill-feeling towards the Railway Company.

THE HEBREW LANGUAGE IN CHINA.—The Rev. Mr. Crockett, who was recently at K'ai-feng Fu, in Honan, sends us a very interesting piece of information with regard to some of the inhabitants of that city. He says:—It may be worth while for purposes of religious and moral reform to become acquainted with some facts relative to the Hebrew language in China. There has existed in this city from an early date, a colony of Jews, the distinctive name given them by the people being Tiao Ku Kiau, or the Sect which pluck out the sinew. This name refers to the well-known tradition recorded in Genesis where the messenger wrestled with Jacob and overcame him by causing the sinew of his thigh to shrink. These people had Hebrew MSS. of the Old Testament which have been from time to time within the last forty years secured by foreigners. One roll of the Pentateuch is in a glass case in the library at Hongkong. A Chuanman from Cuba, while in a Jew's clothing store in New York, was attracted by the Hebrew letters, and to the astonishment of the Israelites, informed them that he had learned to read that language to a small extent while in China before being carried off as a slave to Cuba. I met him a number of times, but it is a mystery to me, as well as to all others who learned the fact, where he received his early lessons in Hebrew. The ability to read Hebrew by the Jews at K'ai-feng Fu had been lost before he was born, if any rightly informed, so far as we know, that he attended such a school. In 1879, Rabbi Ben, of Chicago, told me that he had on one occasion visited the Pacific Coast to see if the Hebrew could not be traced to that stock of Israel. He found that some tribes along the coast were likely to be of such origin. While in San Francisco, a Chuanman went to him with some beads upon which were cut very rarely Hebrew words, and the man pronounced some of them in a very incorrect manner. The question is whence came these beads? Was it a hoax played on the credulity of the Rabbi by some of his co-religionists? The beads are new in Berlin.—*Shanghai Courier*.

THE GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

THE MATTER SETTLED AT LAST.—The long standing question of a Light-house on Gap Rock has, we hear, been finally settled, and orders have been given by His Excellency the Governor to commence the construction of the work at once.

A survey will be made in a day or two, and we believe it is intended to construct a part of the work in Hongkong and send it out to the Rock. The work will be an arduous one, but the benefit accruing to the shipping interests of the Colony will soon outweigh the expense and trouble incurred.

We are not in a position yet to say what are the exact terms on which the concession has been made by China. It is said that a combination of the proposals made in His Excellency's letter to Sir John Walsham (which we reproduce) has been hit upon. As, however, Hongkong is to construct the light itself, the combination must be, we should think, mainly of No. 1 and No. 2.

Government House,
Hongkong, 16th Jan., 1888.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the proposal to erect a Lighthouse as a guide to vessels approaching Hongkong and the Canton River from the South, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Government of this Colony, in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the marine experts who have been consulted on the point, has decided that the only proper position for the Lighthouse is on the Gap Rock, and that the display of a light at any other of the sites suggested would be worse than useless as likely to create danger to vessels rather than avert it.

Under these circumstances as the provision of the light in question is of great and growing importance to the trade of this Colony, I should be much obliged if Your Excellency would, on behalf of this Colony, before the Imperial Government of China, consider the three following alternative proposals for the erection of a Lighthouse at the Gap Rock as described in the annexed paper.

I

The Government of Hongkong to erect the Lighthouse and to maintain the light entirely at its own cost and by means of its own employees, being permitted to occupy the Rock in consideration of the maintenance of such light and of the annual payment of a nominal rent as acknowledgement that the dominion remains with China.

II

The Government of Hongkong to erect the Lighthouse by means of its own employees and on its completion to give possession of it to the Imperial Government of China on an undertaking of the latter to maintain the light, and to permit the Government of Hongkong to do so.

III

The Government of Hongkong to pay to the Imperial Government of China the sum of \$80,000 in consideration of the erection of the Lighthouse and maintenance of the light by the latter, it being at the same time agreed that if there should at any time be failure on the part of the Imperial Government of China to maintain the light, the Government of Hongkong would be permitted to do so. Though the above sum is believed to be a very full estimate of the cost of the work, if executed by the Colony, the Government of Hongkong has a view to facilitate negotiation and to assist towards rapid execution, is willing to increase the payment to \$100,000 on condition that the Lighthouse is completed and in use within a period of two years from the 1st of May next.

3. The company of the Rock temporary or otherwise for any of the purposes mentioned in the above alternative proposals would not involve the dominion; so that in no case would the Imperial Government require to part with territory.

4. Through the first proposal would involve the heaviest cost to the Colony, and no cost at all to the Government of China beyond the permission to occupy a barren uninhabited rock of only a few square feet in extent, this Government would, on the whole, prefer it, as affording the best prospect of permanently securing an object of much importance to our commercial interests.

In view of the willingness of the Colony to bear the whole cost and responsibility of a work which will largely benefit the Imperial Government, I earnestly hope that Your Excellency may be able, without further delay, to induce the acceptance of one of these proposals, and thus enable the successful accomplishment of a project which has been the object of such prolonged, and hitherto, profitless, discussion.

6. Moreover, to save the loss of another year in the commencement of the work, it is important that the matter should be settled by the second or third week in March, so as to permit of the occupation of the Rock at the season during which access to it is comparatively easy. For this reason I have deemed it well to avoid the delay which would be involved in communicating with Your Excellency only after receiving the consent of Her Majesty's Government to the above proposals, and have forwarded a copy of this letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the request that Your Excellency may be informed by telegraph of the approval of its contents by Her Majesty's Government.

7. I need hardly say that this Colony would be under great obligation to Your Excellency if you were able to obtain the early erection of the Lighthouse on terms less onerous to it than those proposed, and I trust that you will agree with me in considering that the Imperial Government of China might fairly make some concession on the point, in view of the large recent increase to its fleet, and the importance to the latter as well as to our mercantile marine of a provision for saving of time and increased security in the approach to this Port and the Canton River.

I have &c.,
G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX.
Governor.

His Excellency Sir John Walsham, Bart., H.B.M. Minister, &c., &c., &c., Peking.

The hope expressed by His Excellency in paragraph 6 of the above letter was not of course realized. The Chinese Government, and for that matter our representative at Peking too, never hurry matters, and the settlement has come in the middle of August instead of in the middle of March, that is within two months of the end instead of at the beginning of the monsoon during which the aches is most easy. However, parts later than never, and now that the arrangement has been made, we hope the work will be pushed on with speed. The Governor estimated that an addition to the tonnage due of 1 cent per ton for two

years, or 1 cent per ton for 3 years, would more than cover the cost of work. Full particulars, however, about the arrangement concluded will doubtless be given at a meeting of the Legislative Council, which will, we hear, be held about the 27th.

THE POET: PRO. AND CON.

(With apologies to the "Daily Press.")

TWO.

He holds in thrall the human heart,
To move and sway it as he will;
He charms us with his new-born art,
And conjures with consummate skill.

To him the thoughts of men are known—
The thoughts of dead for utterance;
The world of song and dance
Is his domain.

Lo! when he strikes his golden lyre,
We feel refreshed as if with wine;
Heavenwards our mounting thoughts aspire,
Swift carried by those strains divina.

J. G. K.

OH POET! thou didst art great
And there is none like unto thee;
Thine dreary were our mortal fate,
Thrice dear and joyless but for thee.

CON.

He scribbles childish balderdash,
And thinks he's doing mighty well
By giving us his tasteless hash;
Oh weak and laboured doggerel.

We scarce can say which the worse,
His dreadful rhythm or doubtful rhyme;
And yet, he thinks his rapid verse
Knocks Tennyson's clean out of tune.

OH, would he take his wretched 'rot'
And sell it to a buttermilk—
At least he would but print it not,
It surely were a wiser plan.

POET, I do not like to scoff,
I have to say a thing that's rude—
But did you turn that weak top off—
You'd earn some people's gratitude.

POLLY ANTHUS.

CHINESE NOTES.

The Viceroy of Canton recommends for reward and promotion two brothers, Fung Hsiang-hwa and Fung Hsiang-yung, and another officer, Chung Jen-chung, on account of heroic conduct and endurance of hardships in putting down the rebellion of the aborigines of Hainan. Fung Hsiang-hwa is a prefect, the fifth son of General Fung Tsai-tai, and his bold advance in person into the malignant country of the rebels led to victory.

The Governor of Szechuan intends to construct a level road at a cost of several hundred thousand taels over the hitherto almost impassable tract from Ichang to Chengtu. The Shih pao has gone in for unqualified denunciation of Opium. This is rather a new departure for that paper, which was started originally in the interests of foreign commerce. After expatiating on the utter ruin of body and soul wrought by the use of Opium if persisted in, and saying, with Dr Ayres, that it has been proved possible to abandon the habit and grow fat and flourishing, the Shih pao proceeds somewhat as follows:—Don't you know that opium is the means used by treacherous barbarians (滿洲) to enrich themselves, and destroy others' lives? Every syllable used in describing opium and its use is bad. Ye means a bird of evil omen; piem means unprepared, ye means a passing vapour, tsui means the dust to which you are hastening, kuo means fatty degeneration of the heart, tsing means a spear to kill you. Then there is hai ti, which signifies that the families ruined are enough to fill the bottom of the sea; and hou tzu, which signifies that numbers of fine looking men are transformed to the likeness of monkeys. Oh ye dandied mortals! You lie there on your beds inhaling the drug till any knave may kick you with impunity. With that lamp of yours are you scorching your innocent stomach as they torture criminals with hot irons. You are gagging your mouth with that pipe and placing yourself on the rack before your time. Those that stow themselves away in daylight and come out in the night are rats and ghosts; and when opium-smokers turn day into night no wonder they are nicknamed "Opium ghosts."

When young men get entangled in the snare of this poison they no more give heed to any instruction. It is simple desperation to have good books by their couch or on a shelf, yet they are utterly lost to all virtue and abandoned as no other people are. If a tiger were before you or a sword thrust at you, you would avoid it. A tiger you can only kill the body, but opium squanders your estate, ruins your family, alienates your friends, destroys your power of will, and finally kills you by slow torture. Good Heaven! What has stirred the wrath of such a terrible infatuation that you may be able, without further delay, to induce the acceptance of one of the above proposals, and thus enable the successful accomplishment of a project which has been the object of such prolonged, and hitherto, profitless, discussion.

4. Through the first proposal would involve the heaviest cost to the Colony, and no cost at all to the Government of China beyond the permission to occupy a barren uninhabited rock of only a few square feet in extent, this Government would, on the whole, prefer it, as affording the best prospect of permanently securing an object of much importance to our commercial interests.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DRAINAGE OF CANTON.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Canton, 14th August, 1888.

The letter sent herewith is, with Mr. Sampson's consent, placed at the disposal of the *China Mail*. It treats of a subject which is just now receiving attention in your Colony, and will doubtless be read with interest by those in Canton for more than thirty years, and is a clear observation of things about him.

The letter speaks for itself, and I agree with it in the main as a clear statement of fact. On one or two minor points I would suggest a slight correction. Where he says "during nearly the whole year the drains are not cleaned or washed, at least purified, by excessive rain," it would be more correct to say "during the rainy season." There are often months of continuous dry weather, when heat and moisture favor the decomposition going on in the filth of the drains, in most of which no desiccation of the contents takes place, especially in those outside the walls. —Yours,

J. G. K.

Canton, July 31.

MY DEAR DR. KARL.—The sanitary condition of Canton within the city walls has for many years engaged my attention, and I am delighted to have an opportunity to lay my views before you, as I am sure you will attach due importance to them even if you do not agree with them. I cannot claim for my opinions that they are based on any professional knowledge of the subject, but they have for their foundation considerable observation and, I trust, a fair amount of common sense.

1. The principal thoroughfares of the city walls are drained like those of the suburbs; under the granite walls which form the pavement there are drains, built of brick, and rectangular sections, but no pipes to bring water to them. The drains which cross these drains are not fitted close together, there being often a space of an inch more or less between their untrimmed edges; it is through these spaces that the water gets into the drains. These drains may be supposed to convey the water into the canals which at one time formed the city moat; but practically they do not carry off the water; they are simply elongated cesspools from which the water percolates into the earth.

There is never such a thing as a house drain leading into these street drains; indeed these latter receive next to nothing but the rain which falls on the street and pours from the roofs of the houses. Of course the water is more or less polluted by the dirt washed from the roofs (such as mortar disintegrated by heavy rain) and the surface of the street; but little or no kitchen slops go into these drains, and of course no urine or excrement.

In many streets, especially the smaller ones, there is an open ditch on each side, one or two feet in width; one side being formed by the foundations of the front walls of the houses and the other by brickwork, which however is generally in a ruinous state. In these ditches the water is often muddy, and in the dry season is covered with a film of black ooze, even in the driest weather. Rainwater is collected in the London market is better quality throughout and lower prices throughout. It is easier to criticize than to perform, but we may be permitted to remark by way of argument that if the trade has been unprofitable against the pre-emptive right of unpalatable stuff and common rubbish, what is wanted is to replace Foochow tea on its old footing in the London market is better quality throughout and lower prices throughout. It is easier to criticize than to perform, but we may be permitted to remark by way of argument that if the trade has been unprofitable against the pre-emptive right of unpalatable stuff and common rubbish, what is wanted is to replace Foochow tea on its old footing in the London market is better quality throughout and lower prices throughout. It is easier to criticize than to perform, but we may be permitted to remark by way of argument that if the trade has been unprofitable against the pre-emptive right of unpalatable stuff and common rubbish, what is wanted is to replace Foochow tea on its old footing in the London market is better quality throughout and lower prices throughout. It is easier to criticize than to perform, but we may be permitted to remark by way of argument that if the trade has been unprofitable against the pre-emptive right of unpalatable stuff and common rubbish,

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Mails.

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4.15 "	4.30 "
4.50 "	5.10 "
5.25 "	5.40 "
6.00 "	6.15 "
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